FIRST REGULAR SESSION SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 327

92ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Transportation, May 1, 2003, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

1067S.05C

AN ACT

To repeal sections 227.120, 238.207, 238.210, 238.215, 238.220, 238.222, 238.235, 238.236, 300.330, 300.410, 302.272, 302.302, 302.700, 304.010, 304.015, 307.100, 307.177, 307.400, 488.5336, 577.023, RSMo, and section 304.157 as enacted by senate bill no. 17, ninetieth general assembly, first regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-six new sections relating to transportation, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for a certain section.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 227.120, 238.207, 238.210, 238.215, 238.220, 238.222, 238.235,

- 2 238.236, 300.330, 300.410, 302.272, 302.302, 302.700, 304.010, 304.015, 307.100, 307.177,
- 3 307.400, 488.5336, 577.023, RSMo, and section 304.157 as enacted by senate bill no. 17,
- 4 ninetieth general assembly, are repealed and twenty-six new sections enacted in lieu
- 5 thereof, to be known as sections 226.275, 227.120, 238.207, 238.210, 238.215, 238.220,
- $6\quad 238.222, 238.235, 238.236, 300.330, 300.410, 302.272, 302.302, 302.700, 304.010, 304.015,\\$
- 7 304.029, 304.675, 304.677, 307.100, 307.177, 307.400, 488.5336, 537.038, 568.055,
- 8 577.023, to read as follows:
 - 226.275. 1. The Missouri department of transportation shall require a
- 2 minimum of two approved alternate materials, meeting American Association
- 3 of State Highway and Transportation Officials specifications (AASHTO), to be
- 4 utilized for storm sewer projects. One alternate shall meet AASHTO M294
- 5 material requirements.
- 6 2. All public entities or sewer districts shall require a minimum of two
- alternate materials approved by the department of transportation for storm

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8 sewer applications.

- 227.120. **1.** The state highways and transportation commission shall have power to purchase, lease, or condemn, lands in the name of the state of Missouri for the following purposes when necessary for the proper and economical construction and maintenance of state highways:
- 5 (1) Acquiring the right-of-way for the location, construction, reconstruction, 6 widening, improvement or maintenance of any state highway or any part thereof;
- 7 (2) Acquiring bridges or sites therefor and ferries, including the rights and 8 franchises for the maintenance and operation thereof, over navigable streams, at such 9 places as the state highways and transportation commission shall have authority to 10 construct, acquire or contribute to the cost of construction of any bridge;
 - (3) Acquiring the right-of-way for the location, construction, reconstruction, widening, improvement or maintenance of any highway ordered built by the bureau of public roads of the Department of Agriculture of the United States government;
 - (4) Obtaining road building or road maintenance materials or plants for the manufacture or production of such materials and acquiring the right-of-way thereto; also acquiring the right-of-way to such plants as are privately owned when necessary for the proper and economical construction of the state highway system;
- 18 (5) Changing gradients in any state highway;
- 19 (6) Establishing detours in connection with the location, construction, 20 reconstruction, widening, improvement or maintenance of any state highway or any part 21 thereof;
- (7) Changing the channels of any stream and providing for drainage ditches when
 necessary for the proper construction or maintenance of any state highway;
 - (8) Eliminating grade crossings;
- 25 (9) Acquiring water supply and water power sites and necessary lands for use in 26 connection therewith, including rights-of-way to any such sites;
- 27 (10) Acquiring sites for garages and division offices and for storing materials, 28 machinery and supplies;
- 29 (11) Acquiring lands for sight distances along any state highway or any portion 30 thereof whenever necessary, and also acquiring lands within wyes formed by junctions 31 of state highways, or junctions of state highways and other public highways;
- 32 (12) Acquiring lands or interests therein for the purpose of depositing thereon 33 excess excavated, or other materials produced in the construction, reconstruction, 34 widening, improvement or maintenance of any state highway;
- 35 (13) Acquiring lands for any other purpose necessary for the proper and

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economical construction of the state highway system for which the commission may have 36 37 authority granted by law. If condemnation becomes necessary, the commission shall have the power to proceed to condemn such lands in the name of the state of Missouri, 38 in accordance with the provisions of chapter 523, RSMo, insofar as the same is applicable 39 to the said state highways and transportation commission, and the court or jury shall **40** take into consideration the benefits to be derived by the owner, as well as the damage 41 sustained thereby. The state highways and transportation commission also shall have 42 the same authority to enter upon private lands to survey and determine the most 43 advantageous route of any state highway as granted, under section 388.210, RSMo, to 44 45 railroad corporations.

- 2. In any case in which the commission exercises eminent domain involving a taking of real estate, the court, commissioners, and jury shall consider the restriction of or loss of access to any adjacent highway as an element in assessing the damages. As used in this subsection, "restriction of or loss of access" includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of making right or left turns into or out of the real estate involved, provided that such access was present before the proposed improvement or taking.
- 238.207. 1. Whenever the creation of a district is desired, not less than fifty registered voters from each county partially or totally within the proposed district may file a petition requesting the creation of a district. However, if no persons eligible to be registered voters reside within the district, the owners of record of all of the real property, except public streets, located within the proposed district may file a petition requesting the creation of a district. The petition shall be filed in the circuit court of any county partially or totally within the proposed district.
 - 2. Alternatively, the governing body of any local transportation authority within any county in which a proposed project may be located may file a petition in the circuit court of that county, requesting the creation of a district.
- 3. The proposed district area shall be contiguous and may contain all or any portion of one or more municipalities and counties[.]; **provided**:
- (1) Property separated only by public streets, easements or rights-of-wayshall be considered contiguous;
 - (2) In the case of a district formed pursuant to a petition filed by the owners of record of all of the real property located within the proposed district, the proposed district area need not contain contiguous properties if:
 - (a) The petition provides that the only funding method for project costs will be a sales tax;

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- 20 (b) The court finds that all of the real property located within the 21 proposed district will benefit by the projects to be undertaken by the district; 22 and
- 23 (c) Each parcel within the district is within five miles of every other 24 parcel; and
 - (3) In the case of a district created pursuant to subsection 5 of this section, property separated only by public streets, easements, or rights-of-way or connected by a single public street, easement, or right-of-way shall be considered contiguous.
 - 4. The petition shall set forth:
 - (1) The name, voting residence and county of residence of each individual petitioner, or, if no persons eligible to be registered voters reside within the proposed district, the name and address of each owner of record of real property located within the proposed district, or shall recite that the petitioner is the governing body of a local transportation authority acting in its official capacity;
 - (2) The name and address of each respondent. Respondents must include the commission and each affected local transportation authority within the proposed district, except a petitioning local transportation authority;
- 38 (3) A specific description of the proposed district boundaries including a map 39 illustrating such boundaries;
- 40 (4) A general description of each project proposed to be undertaken by that 41 district, including a description of the approximate location of each project;
 - (5) The name of the proposed district;
 - (6) The number of members of the board of directors of the proposed district, which shall be not less than five or more than fifteen;
 - (7) A statement that the terms of office of initial board members shall be staggered in approximately equal numbers to expire in one, two or three years;
- 47 (8) If the petition was filed by registered voters or by a governing body, a request 48 that the question be submitted to the qualified voters within the limits of the proposed 49 district whether they will establish a transportation development district to develop a 50 specified project or projects;
 - (9) A proposal for funding the district initially, pursuant to the authority granted in sections 238.200 to 238.275, together with a request that the funding proposal be submitted to the qualified voters residing within the limits of the proposed district; provided, however, the funding method of special assessments may also be approved as provided in subsection 1 of section 238.230; and

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56 (10) A statement that the proposed district shall not be an undue burden on any 57 owner of property within the district and is not unjust or unreasonable.

- 5. (1) As an alternative to the methods described in subsections 1 and 2 of this section, if two or more local transportation authorities have adopted resolutions calling for the joint establishment of a district, the governing body of any one such local transportation authority may file a petition in the 62 circuit court of any county in which the proposed project is located 63 requesting the creation of a district.
 - (2) The proposed district area shall be contiguous and may contain all or any portion of one or more municipalities and counties. Property separated only by public streets, easements, or rights-of-way or connected by a single public street, easement, or right-of-way shall be considered contiguous.
 - (3) The petition shall set forth:
- 70 (a) That the petitioner is the governing body of a local transportation 71 authority acting in its official capacity;
- 72 (b) The name of each local transportation authority within the proposed district. The resolution of the governing body of each local 73 transportation authority calling for the joint establishment of the district 74 75 shall be attached to the petition;
 - (c) The name and address of each respondent. Respondents must include the commission and each affected local transportation authority within the proposed district, except a petitioning local transportation authority;
- 80 (d) A specific description of the proposed district boundaries including a map illustrating such boundaries; 81
- 82 (e) A general description of each project proposed to be undertaken by the district, including a description of the approximate location of each 83 project; 84
 - (f) The name of the proposed district;
- (g) The number of members of the board of directors of the proposed 86 district; 87
- (h) A request that the question be submitted to the qualified voters 88 89 within the limits of the proposed district whether they will establish a transportation development district to develop the projects described in the 90 petition; 91
- 92 (i) A proposal for funding the district initially, pursuant to the

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authority granted in sections 238.200 to 238.275, together with a request that the imposition of the funding proposal be submitted to the qualified voters residing within the limits of the proposed district; provided, however, the funding method of special assessments may also be approved as provided in subsection 1 of section 238.230; and

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98 (j) A statement that the proposed district shall not be an undue burden 99 on any owner of property within the district and is not unjust or 100 unreasonable.

238.210. 1. Within thirty days after the petition is filed, the circuit court clerk shall serve a copy of the petition on the respondents who shall have thirty days after receipt of service to file an answer stating agreement with or opposition to the creation of the district. If any respondent files its answer opposing the creation of the district, it shall recite legal reasons why the petition is defective, why the proposed district is illegal or unconstitutional, or why the proposed method for funding the district is illegal or unconstitutional. The respondent shall ask the court for a declaratory judgment respecting these issues. The answer of each respondent shall be served on each petitioner and every other respondent named in the petition. Any resident, taxpayer, 9 any other entity, or any local transportation authority within the proposed district may 10 11 join in or file a petition supporting or answer opposing the creation of the district and seeking a declaratory judgment respecting these same issues within thirty days after the 12 13 date notice is last published by the circuit clerk.

2. The court shall hear the case without a jury. If the court shall thereafter determine the petition is defective or the proposed district is illegal or unconstitutional, or shall be an undue burden on any owner of property within the district or is unjust and unreasonable, it shall enter its declaratory judgment to that effect and shall refuse to make the certifications requested in the pleadings. If the court determines that any proposed funding method is illegal or unconstitutional, it shall enter its judgment striking that funding method in whole or part. If the court determines the petition is not legally defective and the proposed district and method of funding are neither illegal nor unconstitutional, the court shall enter its judgment to that effect. If the petition was filed by registered voters or by a governing body, the court shall then certify the questions regarding district creation, project development, and proposed funding for voter approval. If the petition was filed by a governing body pursuant to subsection 5 of section 239.207, RSMo, the court shall then certify the single question regarding district creation, project development, and proposed funding for voter approval. If the petition was filed by the owners of record of all

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of the real property located within the proposed district, the court shall declare the district organized and certify the funding methods stated in the petition for qualified voter approval; provided, however, the funding method of special assessments may also be approved as provided in subsection 1 of section 238.230. In either case, if no objections to the petition are timely filed, the court may make such certifications based upon the pleadings before it without any hearing.

- 35 3. Any party having filed an answer or petition may appeal the circuit court's order or declaratory judgment in the same manner provided for other appeals.
- 238.215. 1. If the circuit court certifies the petition for voter approval, it shall 2 call an election pursuant to section 238.216.
- 2. At such election for voter approval of the qualified voters, the questions shall
 be submitted in substantially the following form:

- 3. (1) If the petition was filed pursuant to subsection 5 of section 13 238.207 and the district desires to impose a sales tax as the only proposed funding mechanism, at such election for voter approval of the qualified 15 voters, the question shall be submitted in substantially the following form: 16 17 Shall there be organized in (here specifically describe the proposed district boundaries), within the state of Missouri, a transportation development district, to be known as the "...... Transportation Development District" 19 for the purpose of developing the following transportation project: (here 20 21 summarize the proposed project or projects) and be authorized to impose a transportation development district-wide sales tax at the rate of(insert 22 amount) for a period of(insert number) years from the date on which 23 such tax is first imposed for the purpose of funding the transportation project 24 25 or projects?
 - (2) If the petition was filed pursuant to subsection 5 of section 238.207 and the district desires to impose a funding mechanism other than a sales tax, at such election for voter approval of the qualified voters, the question shall

be submitted in substantially the form set forth in subsection 2 of this section and the proposed funding mechanism shall require separate voter approval at a subsequent election.

- [3.] **4.** The results of the election shall be entered upon the records of the circuit court of the county in which the petition was filed. Also, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the county clerk of each county in which a portion of the proposed district lies, who shall cause the same to be spread upon the records of the county commission. If the results show that a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters were in favor of organizing the transportation development district, the circuit court having jurisdiction of the matter shall declare the district organized and certify the funding methods approved by the qualified voters. If the results show that less than a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters were in favor of the organization of the district, the circuit court shall declare that the question has failed to pass, and the same question shall not be again submitted for voter approval for two years.
- 5. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the election was held pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, the results of the election shall be entered upon the records of the circuit court of the county in which the petition was filed. Also, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the county clerk of each county in which a portion of the proposed district lies. If the results show that a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters were in favor of the proposition, the circuit court having jurisdiction of the matter shall declare the district organized and the funding methods approved by the qualified voters to be in effect. If the results show that less than a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters were in favor of the proposition, the circuit court shall declare that the question has failed to pass. A new petition shall be filed pursuant to subsection 5 of section 238.207 prior to the question being again submitted for voter approval.

238.220. 1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 2 238.216, if any persons eligible to be registered voters reside within the district the 3 following procedures shall be followed:

- 4 (1) After the district has been declared organized, the court shall upon petition 5 of any interested person order the county clerk to cause an election to be held in all 6 areas of the district within one hundred twenty days after the order establishing the 7 district, to elect the district board of directors which shall be not less than five nor more 8 than fifteen;
 - (2) Candidates shall pay the sum of five dollars as a filing fee to the county clerk

and shall file with the election authority of such county a statement under oath that he or she possesses all of the qualifications set out in this section for a director. Thereafter, such candidate shall have his or her name placed on the ballot as a candidate for director:

- (3) The director or directors to be elected shall be elected at large. The candidate receiving the most votes from qualified voters shall be elected to the position having the longest term, the second highest total votes elected to the position having the next longest term, and so forth. Each initial director shall serve the one-, two- or three-year term to which he or she was elected, and until a successor is duly elected and qualified. Each successor director shall serve a three-year term. The directors shall nominate and elect an interim director to complete any unexpired term of a director caused by resignation or disqualification; and
- (4) Each director shall be a resident of the district. Directors shall be registered voters at least twenty-one years of age.
- 2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 238.216, if no persons eligible to be registered voters reside within the district, the following procedures shall apply:
- (1) Within thirty days after the district has been declared organized, the circuit clerk of the county in which the petition was filed shall, upon giving notice by causing publication to be made once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, the last publication of which shall be at least ten days before the day of the meeting required by this section, call a meeting of the owners of real property within the district at a day and hour specified in a public place in the county in which the petition was filed for the purpose of electing a board of not less than five and not more than fifteen directors, to be composed of owners or representatives of owners of real property in the district; provided that, if all the owners of property in the district joined in the petition for formation of the district, such meeting may be called by order of the court without further publication;
- (2) The property owners, when assembled, shall organize by the election of a chairman and secretary of the meeting who shall conduct the election. At the election, each acre of real property within the district shall represent one share, and each owner may have one vote in person or by proxy for every acre of real property owned by such person within the district;
- (3) The one-third of the initial board members receiving the most votes shall be elected to positions having a term of three years. The one-third of initial board members receiving the next highest number of votes shall be elected to positions having a term

of two years. The lowest one-third of initial board members receiving sufficient votes shall be elected to positions having a term of one year. Each initial director shall serve the term to which he or she was elected, and until a successor is duly elected and qualified. Successor directors shall be elected in the same manner as the initial directors at a meeting of the real property owners called by the board. Each successor director shall serve a three-year term. The directors shall nominate and elect an interim director to complete any unexpired term of a director caused by resignation or disqualification;

- (4) Directors shall be at least twenty-one years of age.
- 3. Notwithstanding any provision of sections 238.216 and 238.220 to the contrary, if the petition for formation of the district was filed pursuant to subsection 5 of section 238.207, the following procedures shall be followed:
- (1) If the district is comprised of four or more local transportation authorities, the board of directors shall consist of the presiding officer of each local transportation authority within the district. If the district is comprised of two or three local transportation authorities, the board of directors shall consist of the presiding officer of each local transportation authority within the district and one person designated by the governing body of each local transportation authority within the district;
- (2) Each director shall be at least twenty-one years of age and a resident or property owner of the local transportation authority the director represents. A director designated by the governing body of a local transportation authority may be removed by such governing body at any time with or without cause; and
- (3) Upon the assumption of office of a new presiding officer of a local transportation authority, such individual shall automatically succeed his predecessor as a member of the board of directors. Upon the removal, resignation or disqualification of a director designated by the governing body of a local transportation authority, such governing body shall designate a successor director.
- [3.] **4.** The commission shall appoint one or more advisors to the board, who shall have no vote but shall have the authority to participate in all board meetings and discussions, whether open or closed, and shall have access to all records of the district and its board of directors.
- 80 [4.] **5.** If the proposed project is not intended to be merged into the state 81 highways and transportation system under the commission's jurisdiction, the local

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- transportation authority that will assume maintenance of the project shall appoint one or more advisors to the board of directors who shall have the same rights as advisors appointed by the commission.
 - 6. Any county or counties located wholly or partially within the district which is not a "local transportation authority" pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 238.202, may appoint one or more advisors to the board who shall have the same rights as advisors appointed by the commission.
- 238.222. 1. The board shall possess and exercise all of the district's legislative 2 and executive powers.
- 2. Within thirty days after the election of the initial directors or the selection of the initial directors pursuant to subsection 3 of section 238.220, the board shall meet. The time and place of the first meeting of the board shall be designated by the court that heard the petition upon the court's own initiative or upon the petition of any interested person. At its first meeting and after each election of new board members or the selection of the initial directors pursuant to subsection 3 of section 238.220 the board shall elect a chairman from its members.
- 3. The board shall appoint an executive director, district secretary, treasurer and such other officers or employees as it deems necessary.
- 4. At the first meeting, the board, by resolution, shall define the first and subsequent fiscal years of the district, and shall adopt a corporate seal.
- 5. A simple majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum exists, a majority of those voting shall have the authority to act in the name of the board, and approve any board resolution.
- 6. Each director shall devote such time to the duties of the office as the faithful discharge thereof may require and may be reimbursed for his actual expenditures in the performance of his duties on behalf of the district.
- 238.235. 1. (1) Any transportation development district may by resolution impose a transportation development district sales tax on all retail sales made in such transportation development district which are subject to taxation pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, except such transportation development district sales tax shall not apply to the sale or use of motor vehicles, trailers, boats or outboard motors nor to all sales of electricity or electrical current, water and gas, natural or artificial, nor to sales of service to telephone subscribers, either local or long distance. Such transportation development district sales tax may be imposed for any transportation development purpose designated by the transportation development

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district in its ballot of submission to its qualified voters, except that no resolution enacted pursuant to the authority granted by this section shall be effective unless:

- (a) The board of directors of the transportation development district submits to the qualified voters of the transportation development district a proposal to authorize the board of directors of the transportation development district to impose [a] or increase the levy of an existing tax pursuant to the provisions of this section; or
- (b) The voters approved the question certified by the petition filed pursuant to subsection 5 of section 238.207.
- (2) If the transportation district submits to the qualified voters of the transportation development district a proposal to authorize the board of directors of the transportation development district to impose or increase the levy of an existing tax pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section, the ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

Shall the transportation development district of (transportation development district's name) impose a transportation development district-wide sales tax at the rate of (insert amount) for a period of (insert number) years from the date on which such tax is first imposed for the purpose of (insert transportation development purpose)?

 \square YES \square NO

- 30 If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".
- 32 If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are 33 in favor of the proposal, then the resolution and any amendments thereto shall be in effect. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the 34 proposal, then the board of directors of the transportation development district shall 35 have no power to impose the sales tax authorized by this section unless and until the 36 37 board of directors of the transportation development district shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize it to impose the sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this 38 section and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting 39 40 thereon.
 - (3) The sales tax authorized by this section shall become effective on the first day of the month following adoption of the tax by the qualified voters.
 - (4) In each transportation development district in which a sales tax has been imposed in the manner provided by this section, every retailer shall add the tax imposed by the transportation development district pursuant to this section to the retailer's sale

price, and when so added such tax shall constitute a part of the price, shall be a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until paid, and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as the purchase price.

- (5) In order to permit sellers required to collect and report the sales tax authorized by this section to collect the amount required to be reported and remitted, but not to change the requirements of reporting or remitting tax or to serve as a levy of the tax, and in order to avoid fractions of pennies, the transportation development district may establish appropriate brackets which shall be used in the district imposing a tax pursuant to this section in lieu of those brackets provided in section 144.285, RSMo.
- (6) All revenue received by a transportation development district from the tax authorized by this section which has been designated for a certain transportation development purpose shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for such designated purpose. Upon the expiration of the period of years approved by the qualified voters pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection or if the tax authorized by this section is repealed pursuant to subsection 6 of this section, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for such designated transportation development purpose. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the board of directors in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other transportation development district funds.
- (7) The sales tax may be imposed in increments of one-eighth of one percent, up to a maximum of one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable services at retail within the transportation development district adopting such tax, if such property and services are subject to taxation by the state of Missouri pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, except such transportation development district sales tax shall not apply to the sale or use of motor vehicles, trailers, boats or outboard motors nor to public utilities. Any transportation development district sales tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed at a rate that shall be uniform throughout the district.
- 2. The resolution imposing the sales tax pursuant to this section shall impose upon all sellers a tax for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable services at retail to the extent and in the manner provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, and the rules and regulations of the director of revenue issued pursuant thereto; except that the rate of the tax shall be the rate imposed by the resolution as the sales tax and the tax shall be reported and returned to and collected by the transportation development district.

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- 3. On and after the effective date of any tax imposed pursuant to this section, the transportation development district shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax. The tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be collected and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the transportation development district.
 - 4. (1) All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, governing the state sales tax, sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, and section 32.057, RSMo, the uniform confidentiality provision, shall apply to the collection of the tax imposed by this section, except as modified in this section.
 - (2) All exemptions granted to agencies of government, organizations, persons and to the sale of certain articles and items of tangible personal property and taxable services pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, are hereby made applicable to the imposition and collection of the tax imposed by this section.
 - (3) The same sales tax permit, exemption certificate and retail certificate required by sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for the administration and collection of the state sales tax shall satisfy the requirements of this section, and no additional permit or exemption certificate or retail certificate shall be required; except that the transportation development district may prescribe a form of exemption certificate for an exemption from the tax imposed by this section.
 - (4) All discounts allowed the retailer pursuant to the provisions of the state sales tax laws for the collection of and for payment of taxes pursuant to such laws are hereby allowed and made applicable to any taxes collected pursuant to the provisions of this section.
 - (5) The penalties provided in section 32.057, RSMo, and sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for violation of those sections are hereby made applicable to violations of this section.
- (6) For the purpose of a sales tax imposed by a resolution pursuant to this section, all retail sales except retail sales of motor vehicles shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or the retailer's agent to an out-of-state destination or to a common carrier for delivery to an out-of-state destination. In the event a retailer has more than one place of business in this state which participates in the sale, the sale shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer where the initial order for the tangible personal property is taken, even though the order must be forwarded elsewhere for acceptance, approval of credit, shipment or

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billing. A sale by a retailer's employee shall be deemed to be consummated at the placeof business from which the employee works.

- 5. All sales taxes collected by the transportation development district shall be deposited by the transportation development district in a special fund to be expended for the purposes authorized in this section. The transportation development district shall keep accurate records of the amount of money which was collected pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of each transportation development district and the general public.
- 6. (1) No transportation development district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section may repeal or amend such sales tax unless such repeal or amendment will not impair the district's ability to repay any liabilities which it has incurred, money which it has borrowed or revenue bonds, notes or other obligations which it has issued or which have been issued by the commission or any local transportation authority to finance any project or projects.
- (2) Whenever the board of directors of any transportation development district in which a transportation development sales tax has been imposed in the manner provided by this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the qualified voters calling for an election to repeal such transportation development sales tax, the board of directors shall, if such repeal will not impair the district's ability to repay any liabilities which it has incurred, money which it has borrowed or revenue bonds, notes or other obligations which it has issued or which have been issued by the commission or any local transportation authority to finance any project or projects, submit to the qualified voters of such transportation development district a proposal to repeal the transportation development sales tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal to repeal the transportation development sales tax, then the resolution imposing the transportation development sales tax, along with any amendments thereto, is repealed. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal to repeal the transportation development sales tax, then the ordinance or resolution imposing the transportation development sales tax, along with any amendments thereto, shall remain in effect.
- 238.236. 1. This section shall not apply to any tax levied pursuant to section 238.235, and no tax shall be imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section if a tax has been imposed by a transportation development district pursuant to section 238.235.
- 2. In lieu of the taxes allowed pursuant to section 238.235, any transportation development district which consists of all of one or more entire counties, all of one or

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- more entire cities, or all of one or more entire counties and one or more entire cities which are totally outside the boundaries of those counties may by resolution impose a transportation development district sales tax on all retail sales made in such transportation development district which are subject to taxation pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for any transportation development purpose designated by the transportation development district in its ballot of submission to its qualified voters. No resolution enacted pursuant to the authority granted by this section shall be effective unless:
- (1) The board of directors of the transportation development district submits to the qualified voters of the transportation development district, at a state general, primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the board of directors of the transportation development district to impose [a] or increase the levy of an existing tax pursuant to the provisions of this section; or
 - (2) The voters approved the question certified by the petition filed pursuant to subsection 5 of section 238.207.
 - 3. If the transportation development district submits to the qualified voters of the transportation development district a proposal to authorize the board of directors of the transportation development district to impose or increase the levy of an existing tax pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section, the ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

 \Box YES \Box NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the resolution and any amendments thereto shall be in effect. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the board of directors of the transportation development district shall have no power to impose the sales tax authorized by this section unless and until the board of directors of the transportation development district shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize it to impose the sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this

42 section and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting 43 thereon.

- 4. Within ten days after the adoption of any resolution in favor of the adoption of a transportation development district sales tax **which has been approved** by the qualified voters of such transportation development district, the transportation development district shall forward to the director of revenue, by United States registered mail or certified mail, a certified copy of the resolution of its board of directors. The resolution shall reflect the effective date thereof. The sales tax authorized by this section shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of adoption of such tax.
- 5. All revenue received by a transportation development district from the tax authorized by this section which has been designated for a certain transportation development purpose shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for such designated purpose. Upon the expiration of the period of years approved by the qualified voters pursuant to subsection 3 of this section or if the tax authorized by this section is repealed pursuant to subsection 12 of this section, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for such designated transportation development purpose. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the board of directors in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other transportation development district funds.
- 6. The sales tax may be imposed at a rate of one-eighth of one percent, one-fourth of one percent, three-eighths of one percent, one-half of one percent or one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable services at retail within the transportation development district adopting such tax, if such property and services are subject to taxation by the state of Missouri pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo. Any transportation development district sales tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed at a rate that shall be uniform throughout the district.
- 7. The resolution imposing the sales tax pursuant to this section shall impose upon all sellers a tax for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable services at retail to the extent and in the manner provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, and the rules and regulations of the director of revenue issued pursuant thereto; except that the rate of the tax shall be the rate imposed by the resolution as the sales tax. The amount reported and returned to the director of revenue by the seller shall be computed on the basis of the combined rate

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of the tax imposed by sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, and the tax imposed by the [resolutions] **resolution** as authorized by this section, plus any amounts imposed pursuant to other provisions of law.

- 8. On and after the effective date of any tax imposed pursuant to this section, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax, and the director of revenue shall collect, in addition to all other sales taxes imposed by law, the additional tax authorized pursuant to this section. The tax imposed pursuant to this section and the taxes imposed pursuant to all other laws of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported upon such forms and pursuant to such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue.
- 9. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, governing the state sales tax, sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, governing local sales taxes, and section 32.057, RSMo, the uniform confidentiality provision, shall apply to the collection of the tax imposed by this section, except as modified in this section.
- 10. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue pursuant to this section on behalf of any transportation development district, less one percent for the cost of collection, which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, RSMo, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the "Transportation Development District Sales Tax Fund", which is hereby created. Moneys in the transportation development district sales tax fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. All interest earned upon the balance in the transportation development district sales tax fund shall be deposited to the credit of the same fund. Any balance in the fund at the end of an appropriation period shall not be transferred to the general revenue fund and the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, shall not apply to the fund. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money which was collected in each transportation development district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of each transportation development district and the general public. Not later than the tenth day of each month, the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in such fund during the preceding month to the proper transportation development district.
- 11. The director of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts credited to any transportation development district for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts

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114 deposited to the credit of such districts. If any transportation development district 115 repeals the tax authorized by this section, the transportation development district shall 116 notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date 117 of the repeal and the director of revenue may order retention, for a period of one year, 118 of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible 119 refunds or overpayment of such tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts 120 deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective 121 date of repeal of the tax authorized by this section in such transportation development 122 district, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the 123 transportation development district and close the account of that transportation 124 development district. The director of revenue shall notify each transportation 125 development district of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed 126 from receipts due the transportation development district.

- 12. (1) No transportation development district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section may repeal or amend such sales tax unless such repeal or amendment will not impair the district's ability to repay any liabilities which it has incurred, money which it has borrowed or revenue bonds, notes or other obligations which it has issued or which have been issued by the commission or any local transportation authority to finance any project or projects.
- (2) Whenever the board of directors of any transportation development district in which a transportation development sales tax has been imposed in the manner provided by this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the qualified voters of such transportation development district calling for an election to repeal such transportation development sales tax, the board of directors shall, if such repeal will not impair the district's ability to repay any liabilities which it has incurred, money which it has borrowed or revenue bonds, notes or other obligations which it has issued or which have been issued by the commission or any local transportation authority to finance any project or projects, submit to the voters of such transportation development district a proposal to repeal the transportation development sales tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal to repeal the transportation development sales tax, then the resolution imposing the transportation development sales tax, along with any amendments thereto, is repealed. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal to repeal the transportation development sales tax, then the [ordinance or] resolution imposing the transportation development sales tax, along with any amendments thereto, shall remain

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300.330. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except as a permanent or temporary driveway. A bicycle lane shall not be obstructed by a parked or standing motor vehicle or other stationary object motor vehicle may be driven in a bicycle lane only for the purpose of a lawful maneuver to cross the lane or provide for safe travel. Where a bicycle lane is present, a driver making a lawful maneuver must first merge into the bicycle lane after yielding to any traffic that may be present.

300.410. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of sections 300.155 to 300.410, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise the highest degree of care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian [upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary], any person propelling a human powered vehicle, or any person operating a motorcycle, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

- 302.272. 1. No person shall operate any school bus owned by or under contract with a public school or the state board of education unless such driver has qualified for a school bus permit under this section and complied with the pertinent rules and regulations of the department of revenue. A school bus permit shall be issued to any applicant who meets the following qualifications:
- 6 (1) The applicant has a valid state license issued under this chapter or has a 7 license valid in any other state;
 - (2) The applicant is at least twenty-one years of age;
 - (3) The applicant has passed a medical examination, including vision and hearing tests, as prescribed by the director of revenue and, if the applicant is at least seventy years of age, the applicant shall pass the medical examination annually to maintain or renew the permit; and
- (4) The applicant has successfully passed an examination for the operation of a school bus as prescribed by the director of revenue. The examination shall include, but need not be limited to, a written skills examination of applicable laws, rules and procedures, and a driving test in the type of vehicle to be operated. The test shall be completed in the appropriate class of vehicle to be driven. For purposes of this section classes of school buses shall comply with the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of Pub. Law 99-570).
 - 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a school bus permit shall be renewed every three years and shall require the applicant to provide a medical examination as specified in subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section and to

successfully pass a written skills examination as prescribed by the director of revenue in consultation with the department of elementary and secondary education. If the applicant is at least seventy years of age, the school bus permit shall be renewed annually, and the applicant shall successfully pass the examination prescribed in subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section prior to receiving the renewed permit. The director may waive the written skills examination on renewal of a school bus permit upon verification of the applicant's successful completion within the preceding twelve months of a training program which has been approved by the director in consultation with the department of elementary and secondary education and which is at least eight hours in duration with special instruction in school bus driving.

- 3. The fee for a new or renewed school bus permit shall be three dollars.
- 4. Upon the applicant's completion of the requirements of subsections 1, 2 and 3 of this section, the director of revenue shall issue a temporary school bus permit to the applicant until such time as a permanent school bus permit shall be issued following the record clearance as provided in subsection 6 of this section.
- 5. The director of revenue, to the best of the director's knowledge, shall not issue or renew a school bus permit to any applicant:
 - (1) Whose driving record shows that such applicant's privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended, revoked or disqualified or whose driving record shows a history of moving vehicle violations;
 - (2) Who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of any felony or misdemeanor for violation of drug regulations as defined in chapter 195, RSMo; of any felony for an offense against the person as defined by chapter 565, RSMo, or any other offense against the person involving the endangerment of a child as prescribed by law; of any misdemeanor or felony for a sexual offense as defined by chapter 566, RSMo; of any misdemeanor or felony for prostitution as defined by chapter 567, RSMo; of any misdemeanor or felony for an offense against the family as defined in chapter 568, RSMo; of any felony or misdemeanor for a weapons offense as defined by chapter 571, RSMo; of any misdemeanor or felony for pornography or related offense as defined by chapter 573, RSMo; or of any similar crime in any federal, state, municipal or other court of similar jurisdiction of which the director has knowledge;
 - (3) Who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of any felony involving robbery, arson, burglary or a related offense as defined by chapter 569, RSMo; or any similar crime in any federal, state, municipal or other court of similar jurisdiction within the preceding ten years of which the director has knowledge.
 - 6. The [department of social services or the] Missouri highway patrol[, whichever

has access to applicable records, shall provide a record of clearance or denial of clearance for any applicant for a school bus permit for the convictions specified in subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection 5 of this section. The Missouri highway patrol in providing the record of clearance or denial of clearance for any such applicant is authorized to obtain from the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information which might aid the Missouri highway patrol in providing such record of clearance or denial of clearance. The [department of social services or the] Missouri highway patrol shall provide the record of clearance or denial of clearance within thirty days of the date requested, relying on information available at that time, except that the [department of social services or the Missouri highway patrol shall provide any information subsequently discovered to the department of revenue.

- 7. Beginning January 1, 2004, the applicant shall submit two sets of fingerprints. One set of fingerprints shall be used by the highway patrol in order to search the criminal history repository and the second set shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for searching the federal criminal history files.
- 8. The applicant shall pay the fee for the state criminal history information pursuant to section 43.530, RSMo, and pay the appropriate fee determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the federal criminal history record when he or she applies for the school bus permit pursuant to this section. The director shall distribute the fees collected for the state and federal criminal histories to the highway patrol.
- 9. The director may adopt any rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2003, shall be invalid and void.

302.302. 1. The director of revenue shall put into effect a point system for the suspension and revocation of licenses. Points shall be assessed only after a conviction or forfeiture of collateral. The initial point value is as follows:

4	(1) Any moving violation of a state law or county or municipal or federal traffic
5	ordinance or regulation not listed in this section, other than a violation of vehicle
6	equipment provisions or a court-ordered supervision as provided in section 3022303ints
7	(except any violation of municipal stop sign ordinance where no accident is involpeint)
8	(2) Speeding
9	In violation of a state law
10	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance
11	(3) Leaving the scene of an accident in violation of
12	section 577.060, RSMo
13	In violation of any county or municipal
14	ordinance
15	(4) Careless and imprudent driving
16	in violation of subsection 4 of section 304.016,
17	RSMo 4 points
18	In violation of subsection 4 of section 304.016,
19	RSMo, by a person under the age of eighteen
20	years of age 8 points
21	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance
22	(5) Operating without a valid license in violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of
23	subsection 1 of section 302.020:
24	(a) For the first conviction
25	(b) For the second conviction 4 points
26	(c) For the third conviction 6 points
27	(6) Operating with a suspended or
28	revoked license prior to restoration of operating
29	privileges 12 points
30	(7) Obtaining a license by
31	misrepresentation
32	(8) For the first conviction of driving
33	while in an intoxicated condition or under the
34	influence of controlled substances or drugs
35	(9) For the second or subsequent conviction
36	of any of the following offenses however
37	combined: driving while in an intoxicated
38	condition, driving under the influence of
39	controlled substances or drugs or driving with

40	a blood alcohol content of eight-hundredths of one
41	percent or more by weight
42	(10) For the first conviction for driving
43	with blood alcohol content eight-hundredths of
44	one percent or more by weight
45	In violation of state law 8 points
46	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance
47	or federal law or regulation 8 points
48	(11) Any felony involving the use of a
49	motor vehicle
50	(12) Knowingly permitting unlicensed
51	operator to operate a motor vehicle 4 points
52	(13) For a conviction for failure to maintain
53	financial responsibility pursuant to county
54	or municipal ordinance or pursuant to section
55	303.025, RSMo 4 points
56	(14) Exceeding the posted speed limit by
57	twenty miles per hour or more by a person under
58	the age of eighteen:
59	(a) For the first conviction 8 points
60	(b) For the second or subsequent conviction 12 points
61	(15) For a conviction for negligently
62	colliding with a pedestrian, bicyclist, or
63	motorcyclist thereby causing personal injury
64	to the pedestrian, bicyclist, or motorcyclist
65	pursuant to section 537.038:
66	(a) For the first conviction 4 points
67	(b) For the second and subsequent
68	conviction 6 points
69	2. The director shall, as provided in subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section,
70	assess an operator points for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection
71	1 of section 302.020, when the director issues such operator a license or permit pursuant
72	to the provisions of sections 302.010 to 302.340.
73	3. An additional two points shall be assessed when personal injury or property
74	damage results from any violation listed in subsection 1 of this section and if found to
75	be warranted and certified by the reporting court.

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- 76 4. When any of the acts listed in subdivision (2), (3), (4) or (8) of subsection 1 of 77 this section constitutes both a violation of a state law and a violation of a county or municipal ordinance, points may be assessed for either violation but not for 78 both. Notwithstanding that an offense arising out of the same occurrence could be 79 80 construed to be a violation of subdivisions (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section, no person shall be tried or convicted for more than one offense pursuant to subdivisions 81 82 (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section for offenses arising out of the same 83 occurrence.
 - 5. The director of revenue shall put into effect a system for staying the assessment of points against an operator. The system shall provide that the satisfactory completion of a driver-improvement program or, in the case of violations committed while operating a motorcycle, a motorcycle-rider training course approved by the director of the department of public safety, by an operator, when so ordered and verified by any court having jurisdiction over any law of this state or county or municipal ordinance, regulating motor vehicles, other than a violation committed in a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 302.700, shall be accepted by the director in lieu of the assessment of points for a violation pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection 1 of this section or pursuant to subsection 3 of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, the driver-improvement program shall meet or exceed the standards of the National Safety Council's eight-hour "Defensive Driving Course" or, in the case of a violation which occurred during the operation of a motorcycle, the program shall meet the standards established by the director of the department of public safety pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.138. The completion of a driver-improvement program or a motorcycle-rider training course shall not be accepted in lieu of points more than one time in any thirty-six-month period and shall be completed within sixty days of the date of conviction in order to be accepted in lieu of the assessment of points. Every court having jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall, within fifteen days after completion of the driver-improvement program or motorcycle-rider training course by an operator, forward a record of the completion to the director, all other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding. The director shall establish procedures for record keeping and the administration of this subsection.
 - 302.700. 1. Sections 302.700 to 302.780 may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act".
 - 3 2. When used in sections 302.700 to 302.780, the following words and phrases 4 mean:
 - (1) "Alcohol", any substance containing any form of alcohol, including, but not

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- 6 limited to, ethanol, methanol, propanol and isopropanol;
- 7 (2) "Alcohol concentration", the number of grams of alcohol per one hundred 8 milliliters of blood or the number of grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath
- 9 or the number of grams of alcohol per sixty-seven milliliters of urine;
- 10 (3) "Commercial driver's instruction permit", a permit issued pursuant to section 11 302.720;
- 12 (4) "Commercial driver's license", a license issued by this state to an individual 13 which authorizes the individual to operate a commercial motor vehicle;
- 14 (5) "Commercial driver's license information system", the information system
 15 established pursuant to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of
 16 Pub. Law 99-570) to serve as a clearinghouse for locating information related to the
 17 licensing and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers;
- 18 (6) "Commercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle designed or used to transport 19 passengers or property:
 - (a) If the vehicle has a gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds inclusive of a towed unit which has a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand one pounds or more;
- 23 (b) If the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or 24 more pounds or such lesser rating as determined by federal regulation;
- (c) If the vehicle is designed to transport more than fifteen passengers, includingthe driver; or
 - (d) If the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (46 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.);
 - (7) "Controlled substance", any substance so classified under section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), and includes all substances listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;
 - (8) "Conviction", an unvacated adjudication of guilt, or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or an authorized administrative proceeding, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether the penalty is rebated, suspended or prorated;
 - (9) "Director", the director of revenue or his authorized representative;
- 39 (10) "Disqualification", a withdrawal of the privilege to drive a commercial motor 40 vehicle;
- 41 (11) "Drive", to drive, operate or be in physical control of a commercial motor

42 vehicle:

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- 43 (12) "Driver", any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a 44 commercial motor vehicle, or who is required to hold a commercial driver's license;
- 45 (13) "Driving under the influence of alcohol", the commission of any one or more 46 of the following acts in a commercial motor vehicle:
- 47 (a) Driving a commercial motor vehicle with the alcohol concentration of four 48 one-hundredths of a percent or more as prescribed by the secretary or such other alcohol 49 concentration as may be later determined by the secretary by regulation;
 - (b) Driving while intoxicated in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;
 - (c) Driving with excessive blood alcohol content in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;
 - (d) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, RSMo, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance; or
- 56 (e) Having any state, county or municipal alcohol-related enforcement contact, 57 as defined in subsection 3 of section 302.525;
- 58 (14) "Driving under the influence of a controlled substance", the commission of 59 any one or more of the following acts in a commercial motor vehicle:
 - (a) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while under the influence of any substance so classified under section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), including any substance listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;
 - (b) Driving a commercial motor vehicle while in a drugged condition in violation of any federal or state law or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance; or
 - (c) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, RSMo, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance;
- 68 (15) "Employer", any person, including the United States, a state, or a political 69 subdivision of a state, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns a driver 70 to operate such a vehicle;
- farmer used exclusively for the transportation of agricultural products, farm machinery, farm supplies, or a combination of these, within one hundred fifty miles of the farm, other than one which requires placarding for hazardous materials as defined in this section, or used in the operation of a common or contract motor carrier, except that a farm vehicle shall not be a commercial motor vehicle when the total combined gross weight rating does not exceed twenty-six thousand one pounds when transporting

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- 78 fertilizers as defined in subdivision (19) of this subsection;
- 79 (17) "Felony", any offense under state or federal law that is punishable by death 80 or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
 - (18) "Gross combination weight rating" or "GCWR", the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, GCWR will be determined by adding the GVWR of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load thereon;
 - (19) "Gross vehicle weight rating" or "GVWR", the value specified by the manufacturer [or manufacturers] as the [maximum] loaded weight of a single [or a combination] vehicle[, or registered gross weight, whichever is greater. The GVWR of a combination vehicle, commonly referred to as the "gross combination weight rating" or "GCWR", is the GVWR of the power unit plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units];
 - [(19)] (20) "Hazardous materials", hazardous materials as specified in section 103 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.). Fertilizers, including but not limited to ammonium nitrate, phosphate, nitrogen, anhydrous ammonia, lime, potash, motor fuel or special fuel shall not be considered hazardous materials when transported by a farm vehicle provided all other provisions of this definition are followed;
- 97 [(20)] **(21)** "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively 98 upon tracks;
 - [(21)] **(22)** "Out of service", a temporary prohibition against the operation of a commercial motor vehicle by a particular driver, or the operation of a particular commercial motor vehicle, or the operation of a particular motor carrier;
 - [(22)] (23) "Out-of-service order", a declaration by the Federal Highway Administration, or any authorized enforcement officer of a federal, state, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Canadian, Mexican or any local jurisdiction, that a driver, or a commercial motor vehicle, or a motor carrier operation, is out of service;
- 106 [(23)] **(24)** "Secretary", the Secretary of Transportation of the United States;
- 107 **[(24)] (25)** "Serious traffic violation", driving a commercial motor vehicle in such 108 a manner that the driver receives a conviction for:
 - (a) Excessive speeding, as defined by the secretary by regulation;
- 110 (b) Careless, reckless or imprudent driving which includes, but shall not be 111 limited to, any violation of section 304.016, RSMo, any violation of section 304.010, 112 RSMo, or any other violation of state law, or any county or municipal ordinance while 113 driving a commercial motor vehicle in a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of

- persons or property, or improper or erratic traffic lane changes, or following the vehicle ahead too closely, but shall not include careless and imprudent driving by excessive
- 116 speed;

- 117 (c) A violation of any state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the 118 operation of motor vehicles arising out of an accident or collision which resulted in death 119 to any person, other than a parking violation; or
- (d) Any other violation of a state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles, other than a parking violation, as prescribed by the secretary by regulation;
- [(25)] **(26)** "State", a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Mexico, and any province of Canada:
- [(26)] (27) "United States", the fifty states and the District of Columbia.
 - 304.010. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
 - 2 (1) "Expressway", a divided highway of at least ten miles in length with four or 3 more lanes which is not part of the federal interstate system of highways which has 4 crossovers or accesses from streets, roads or other highways at the same grade level as 5 such divided highway;
 - 6 (2) "Freeway", a limited access divided highway of at least ten miles in length 7 with four or more lanes which is not part of the federal interstate system of highways 8 which does not have any crossovers or accesses from streets, roads or other highways at 9 the same grade level as such divided highway within such ten miles of divided highway;
- 10 (3) "Rural interstate", that part of the federal interstate highway system that is 11 not located in an urban area;
- 12 (4) "Urbanized area", an area of fifty thousand population at a density at or 13 greater than one thousand persons per square mile.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the uniform maximum speed limits are and no vehicle shall be operated in excess of the speed limits established pursuant to this section:
 - (1) Upon the rural interstates and freeways of this state, seventy miles per hour;
- 18 (2) Upon the rural expressways of this state, sixty-five miles per hour;
- 19 (3) Upon the interstate highways, freeways or expressways within the urbanized 20 areas of this state, sixty miles per hour;
- 21 (4) All other roads and highways in this state not located in an urbanized area 22 and not provided for in subdivisions (1) to (3) of this subsection, sixty miles per hour;
- 23 (5) All other roads provided for in subdivision (4) of this subsection shall not

include any state two-lane road which is identified by letter. Such lettered roads shall not exceed fifty-five miles per hour unless set at a higher speed as established by the department of transportation, except that no speed limit shall be set higher than sixty miles per hour;

- 28 (6) For the purposes of enforcing the speed limit laws of this state, it is a 29 rebuttable presumption that the posted speed limit is the legal speed limit.
 - 3. On any state road or highway where the speed limit is not set pursuant to a local ordinance, the highways and transportation commission may set a speed limit higher or lower than the uniform maximum speed limit provided in subsection 2 of this section, if a higher or lower speed limit is recommended by the department of transportation. The department of public safety, where it believes for safety reasons, or to expedite the flow of traffic a higher or lower speed limit is warranted, may request the department of transportation to raise or lower such speed limit, except that no speed limit shall be set higher than seventy miles per hour.
 - 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 304.120 or any other provision of law to the contrary, cities, towns and villages may regulate the speed of vehicles on state roads and highways within such cities', towns' or villages' corporate limits by ordinance with the approval of the state highways and transportation commission. Any reduction of speed in cities, towns or villages shall be designed to expedite the flow of traffic on such state roads and highways to the extent consistent with public safety. The commission may declare any ordinance void if it finds that such ordinance is:
 - (1) Not primarily designed to expedite traffic flow; and
 - (2) Primarily designed to produce revenue for the city, town or village which enacted such ordinance.
- 48 If an ordinance is declared void, the city, town or village shall have any future proposed 49 ordinance approved by the highways and transportation commission before such 50 ordinance may take effect.
 - 5. The county commission of any county of the second, third or fourth classification may set the speed limit or the weight limit or both the speed limit and the weight limit on roads or bridges on any county, township or road district road in the county and, with the approval of the state highways and transportation commission, on any state road or highway not within the limits of any incorporated city, town or village, lower than the uniform maximum speed limit as provided in subsection 2 of this section where the condition of the road or the nature of the area requires a lower speed. The maximum speed limit set by the county commission of any county of the second, third, or fourth classification for any road under the commission's

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jurisdiction shall not exceed fifty-five miles per hour if such road is properly marked by signs indicating such speed limit. If the county commission does 61 not mark the roads with signs indicating the speed limit, the speed limit shall 63 **be forty-five miles per hour.** The commission shall send copies of any order establishing a speed limit or weight limit on roads and bridges on a county, township or 64 road district road in the county to the chief engineer of the state department of 65 transportation, the superintendent of the state highway patrol and to any township or 66 road district maintaining roads in the county. After the roads have been properly marked by signs indicating the speed limits and weight limits set by the county 68 commission, the speed limits and weight limits shall be of the same effect as the speed 69 70 limits provided for in subsection 1 of this section and shall be enforced by the state 71 highway patrol and the county sheriff as if such speed limits and weight limits were 72 established by state law.

- 6. All road signs indicating speed limits or weight limits shall be uniform in size, shape, lettering and coloring and shall conform to standards established by the department of transportation.
- 76 7. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to alter any speed limit 77 set below fifty-five miles per hour by any ordinance of any county, city, town or village 78 of the state adopted before March 13, 1996.
- 8. The speed limits established pursuant to this section shall not apply to the operation of any emergency vehicle as defined in section 304.022.
 - 9. A violation of the provisions of this section shall not be construed to relieve the parties in any civil action on any claim or counterclaim from the burden of proving negligence or contributory negligence as the proximate cause of any accident or as the defense to a negligence action.
- 10. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor, unless such person was exceeding the posted speed limit by twenty miles per hour or more then it is a class B misdemeanor.
- 304.015. 1. All vehicles not in motion shall be placed with their right side as 2 near the right-hand side of the highway as practicable, except on streets of 3 municipalities where vehicles are obliged to move in one direction only or parking of 4 motor vehicles is regulated by ordinance.
- 5 2. Upon all public roads or highways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven 6 upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:
- 7 (1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same 8 direction pursuant to the rules governing such movement;

9 (2) When placing a vehicle in position for and when such vehicle is lawfully 10 making a left turn in compliance with the provisions of sections 304.014 to 304.026 or 11 traffic regulations thereunder or of municipalities;

- 12 (3) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction 13 or repair;
- 14 (4) Upon a roadway designated by local ordinance as a one-way street and 15 marked or signed for one-way traffic.
 - 3. It is unlawful to drive any vehicle upon any highway or road which has been divided into two or more roadways by means of a physical barrier or by means of a dividing section or delineated by curbs, lines or other markings on the roadway, except to the right of such barrier or dividing section, or to make any left turn or semicircular or U-turn on any such divided highway, except at an intersection or interchange or at any signed location designated by the state highways and transportation commission or the department of transportation. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to emergency vehicles, law enforcement vehicles or to vehicles owned by the commission or the department.
 - 4. The authorities in charge of any highway or the state highway patrol may erect signs temporarily designating lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the center line of the highway, and all members of the Missouri highway patrol and other peace officers may direct traffic in conformance with such signs. When authorized signs have been erected designating off-center traffic lanes, no person shall disobey the instructions given by such signs.
- 5. Whenever any roadway has been divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:
 - (1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety;
 - (2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway ahead is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is sign-posted to give notice of such allocation;
 - (3) Upon all highways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic thereon shall be driven in the right-hand lane for traffic or as close as practicable

to the right-hand edge or curb, except as otherwise provided in sections 304.014 to 304.026:

- (4) Official signs may be erected by the highways and transportation commission or the highway patrol may place temporary signs directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or allocating specified lanes to traffic moving in the same direction and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign;
- (5) Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and except when a roadway has been divided into traffic lanes, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway whenever possible.
- 6. All vehicles in motion upon a highway having two or more lanes of traffic proceeding in the same direction shall be driven in the right-hand lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or when preparing to make a proper left turn or when otherwise directed by traffic markings, signs or signals.
- 7. All trucks registered for a gross weight of more than forty-eight thousand pounds, shall not be driven in the far left-hand lane upon all interstate highways, freeways, or expressways within the urbanized areas of this state having three or more lanes of traffic proceeding in the same direction. This restriction shall not apply when:
- (1) It is reasonably necessary for the operator of the truck to respond to emergency conditions;
- (2) It is necessary for the operator of the truck to avoid actual or potential traffic moving onto the right lane from an acceleration or merging lane:
- (3) It is necessary for the operator of the truck to follow traffic control devices that direct use of a lane other than the right lane; or
- 71 (4) The right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under 72 construction or repair.
- [7.] **8.** Violation of this section shall be deemed an infraction unless such violation causes an immediate threat of an accident, in which case such violation shall be deemed a class C misdemeanor, or unless an accident results from such violation, in which case such violation shall be deemed a class A misdemeanor.
 - 9. As used in subsection 7 of this section, the word "truck" means any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer, or any combination thereof, propelled or drawn by mechanical power and designed for or used in the transportation of property upon the highways. The term "truck" also includes

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81 a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 301.010, RSMo.

304.029. 1. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a low-speed vehicle may be operated upon a highway in the state if it meets the requirements of this section. Every person operating a low-speed vehicle shall be granted all the rights and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of any other motor vehicle except as to the special regulations in this section and except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. 7

- 2. The operator of a low-speed vehicle shall observe all traffic laws and local ordinances regarding the rules of the road. A low-speed vehicle shall not be operated on a street or a highway with a posted speed limit greater than thirty-five miles per hour. The provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit a low-speed vehicle from crossing a street or highway with a posted speed limit greater than thirty-five miles per hour.
- 3. No persons shall operate a low-speed vehicle: 14
- 15 (1) In any careless way so as to endanger the person or property of 16 another: or
 - (2) While under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance.
 - 4. A low-speed vehicle shall be exempt from the requirements of 307.402, RSMo, for purposes of titling and sections 307.350 to registration. Low-speed vehicles shall comply with the standards in 49 C.F.R. 571.500.
 - 5. Every operator of a low-speed vehicle shall maintain financial responsibility on such low-speed vehicle as required by chapter 303, RSMo, if the low-speed vehicle is to be operated upon the highways of this state.
- 6. Each person operating a low-speed vehicle on a highway in this state shall possess a valid driver's license issued pursuant to chapter 302, RSMo. 26
 - 7. For purposes of this section a "low-speed vehicle" means a fourwheeled motor vehicle, other than a truck, whose top speed is greater than twenty miles per hour but less than twenty-five miles per hour and is manufactured in compliance with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration standards for low-speed vehicles in 49 C.F.R. 571.500.
 - 8. Nothing in this section shall prevent county or municipal governments from adopting more stringent local ordinances governing lowspeed vehicle operation if the governing body of the county or municipality determines that such ordinances are necessary in the interest of public safety. The department of transportation may prohibit the operation of low-

speed vehicles on any highway under its jurisdiction if it determines that theprohibition is necessary in the interest of public safety.

as a stablish a maximum speed limit within a school zone not to exceed twenty miles per hour. Such speed limit shall be in force only during those times thirty minutes before, during, and thirty minutes after the periods of time when students are arriving at a regularly scheduled school session and leaving a regularly scheduled school session. As used in this section, the term "school zone" means school property on which a school building is located and the area adjacent to the school property that is designated by signs showing the posted limit. The state highways and transportation commission shall approve a twenty mile per hour speed limit in a school zone on state or federal highways before the same shall become effective.

2. The governing body of a county or municipality may establish a speed limit within a school zone lower than twenty miles per hour if it finds, in conjunction with the school board, that a lower limit is needed to promote public safety, and the governing body of a county or municipality may extend the hours which the school zone speed limit is in force, if it finds, in conjunction with the school board, that extended hours for the school zone speed limit are needed to promote public safety. The establishment of any speed limit within a school zone lower than twenty miles per hour shall be in accordance with sections 304.101, 304.120, and 304.130.

3. Any reduction of speed in cities, towns, or villages shall be designed to expedite flow of traffic on such state roads and highways to the extent consistent with public safety. The commission may declare any ordinance void if it finds that such ordinance is:

- (1) Not primarily designed to expedite traffic flow; and
- (2) Primarily designed to produce revenue for the city, town, or village which enacted such ordinance.

If an ordinance is declared void, the city, town, or village shall have any future proposed ordinance approved by the highways and transportation commission before such ordinance may take effect.

304.677. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law to the contrary, every driver of a motor vehicle shall exercise the highest degree of care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian, any person propelling a human powered vehicle, or any person operating a motorcycle, and shall give an audible signal when necessary, and shall exercise proper precaution upon

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6 observing any child or any obviously confused, incapacitated, or intoxicated 7 person.

307.100. 1. Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle other than headlamps, spotlamps, front direction signals or auxiliary lamps which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle. Alternately flashing warning signals may be used on school buses when used for school purposes and on motor vehicles when used to transport United States mail from post offices to boxes of addressees thereof and on emergency vehicles as defined in section 304.022, RSMo, and on buses owned or operated by churches, mosques, synagogues, temples or other houses of worship, but are prohibited on other motor vehicles, motorcycles and motor-drawn vehicles except as a means for indicating a right or left turn.

- 2. Any motor vehicle used for the collection of garbage, refuse, or rubbish shall use alternately flashing warning signals while stopped upon a street and actually engaged in the collection of garbage, refuse, or rubbish.
- 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 307.120, violation of this section isan infraction.

307.177. 1. It is unlawful for any person to operate any bus, truck, truck-tractor and trailer combination, or other commercial motor vehicle and trailer upon any highway of this state, whether intrastate transportation or interstate transportation, Itransporting materials defined and classified as hazardous by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, unless such transportation is conducted in accordance with the hazardous material regulations established by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as such regulations have been and may periodically be amended [, unless such vehicle is equipped with the equipment required by and be operated in accordance with safety and hazardous materials regulations for such vehicles as adopted by the United States Department of Transportation].

- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Part 391, Subpart E, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the physical requirements of drivers shall not be applicable to drivers in intrastate commerce, provided such drivers were licensed by this state as chauffeurs to operate commercial motor vehicles on May 13, 1988.
 - 3. Failure to comply with the requirements of this section may result in the

19 commercial motor vehicle and trailer and driver of such vehicle and trailer being placed

- 20 out of service. Criteria used for placing drivers and vehicles out of service are the North
- 21 American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria adopted by the Commercial Vehicle Safety
- 22 Alliance and the United States Department of Transportation, as such criteria have been
- 23 and may periodically be amended.

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307.400. 1. It is unlawful for any person to operate any commercial motor vehicle

2 [licensed for more than twelve thousand pounds] as defined in Title 49, Code of

Federal Regulations, Part 390.5, either singly or in combination with a trailer, as

4 both vehicles are defined [in section 301.010, RSMo,] in Title 49, Code of Federal

5 **Regulations, Part 390.5**, unless such vehicles are equipped and operated as required

B by Parts 390 through 397, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as such regulations

have been and may periodically be amended, whether intrastate transportation or

8 interstate transportation. Members of the Missouri state highway patrol are authorized

9 to enter the cargo area of a commercial motor vehicle or trailer to inspect the contents

10 when reasonable grounds exist to cause belief that the vehicle is transporting hazardous

11 materials as defined by Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The director of the

12 department of public safety is hereby authorized to further regulate the safety of

13 commercial motor vehicles and trailers as he deems necessary to govern and control their

operation on the public highways of this state by promulgating and publishing rules and

regulations consistent with this chapter. Any such rules shall, in addition to any other

provisions deemed necessary by the director, require:

- (1) Every commercial motor vehicle and trailer and all parts thereof to be maintained in a safe condition at all times;
- 19 (2) Accidents arising from or in connection with the operation of commercial

20 motor vehicles and trailers to be reported to the department of public safety in such

- 21 detail and in such manner as the director may require.
- 22 Except for the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, the provisions of
- 23 this section shall not apply to any commercial motor vehicle operated in intrastate
- 24 commerce and licensed for a gross weight of sixty thousand pounds or less when used
- 25 exclusively for the transportation of solid waste or forty-two thousand pounds or less
- 26 when the license plate has been designated for farm use by the letter "F" as authorized
- 27 by the Revised Statutes of Missouri, unless such vehicle is transporting hazardous
- 28 materials as defined in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.
- 29 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary,
- 30 Part 391, Subpart E, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the physical
- 31 requirements of drivers shall not be applicable to drivers in intrastate commerce,

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- provided such drivers were licensed by this state as chauffeurs to operate commercial motor vehicles on May 13, 1988. Persons who are otherwise qualified and licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle in this state may operate such vehicle intrastate at the age of eighteen years or older, except that any person transporting hazardous material must be at least twenty-one years of age.
- 3. Commercial motor vehicles and drivers of such vehicles may be placed out of service if the vehicles are not equipped and operated according to the requirements of this section. Criteria used for placing vehicles and drivers out of service are the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria adopted by the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance and the United States Department of Transportation, as such criteria have been and may periodically be amended.
 - 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, Part 395, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the hours of drivers, shall not apply to any vehicle owned or operated by any public utility, rural electric cooperative or other public service organization, or to the driver of such vehicle, while providing restoration of essential utility services during emergencies and operating intrastate. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "essential utility services" means electric, gas, water, telephone and sewer services.
 - 5. Part 395, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to the hours of drivers, shall not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies for agricultural purposes in this state if such transportation:
 - (1) Is limited to an area within a one hundred air mile radius from the source of the commodities or the distribution point for the farm supplies; and
 - (2) Is conducted during the planting and harvesting season within this state, as defined by the department of public safety by regulation.
 - 6. The provisions of Part 395.8, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, relating to recording of a driver's duty status, shall not apply to drivers engaged in agricultural operations referred to in subsection 5 of this section, if the motor carrier who employs the driver maintains and retains for a period of six months accurate and true records showing:
 - (1) The total number of hours the driver is on duty each day; and
 - (2) The time at which the driver reports for, and is released from, duty each day.
- 7. Violation of any provision of this section or any rule promulgated as authorized therein is a class B misdemeanor.
- 8. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of

68 section 536.024, RSMo.

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488.5336. 1. A surcharge of [two] three dollars may be assessed as costs in each criminal case involving violations of any county ordinance or a violation of any criminal or traffic laws of the state, including infractions, or violations of municipal ordinances, 3 provided that no such fee shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. For violations of the general criminal laws of the state or county ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by the 7 county government where the violation occurred. For violations of municipal ordinances, no such surcharge shall be collected unless it is authorized by the municipal government where the violation occurred. If imposed by a municipality, such surcharges shall be collected by the clerk of the municipal court responsible for collecting court costs and 11 12 fines and shall be transmitted monthly to the treasurer of the municipality where the violation occurred in cases of violations of municipal ordinances. If imposed by a county, 13 14 such surcharges shall be collected and disbursed as provided in sections 488.010 to 15 488.020. Such surcharges shall be payable to the treasurer of the county where the 16 violation occurred in the case of violations of the general criminal laws of the state or county ordinances. Without regard to whether the aforementioned surcharge is assessed, 17 18 a surcharge in the amount of [one dollar] two dollars shall be assessed as provided in this section, and shall be collected and disbursed as provided in sections 488.010 to 19 20 488.020 and payable to the state treasury to the credit of the peace officer standards and 21 training commission fund created in section 590.178, RSMo. Such surcharges shall be 22 in addition to the court costs and fees and limits on such court costs and fees established by section 66.110, RSMo, and section 479.260, RSMo. 23

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2. Each county and municipality shall use all funds received under this section only to pay for the training required as provided in sections 590.100 to 590.180, RSMo, or for the training of county coroners and their deputies provided that any excess funds not allocated to pay for such training may be used to pay for additional training of peace officers or for training of other law enforcement personnel employed or appointed by the county or municipality. No county or municipality shall retain more than one thousand five hundred dollars of such funds for each certified law enforcement officer, candidate for certification employed by that agency or a coroner and the coroner's deputies. Any excess funds shall be transmitted quarterly to the general revenue fund of the county or municipality treasury which assessed the costs.

537.038. 1. No person, while operating a motor vehicle, shall intentionally, recklessly, or negligently collide with a pedestrian, cyclist, or

3 motorcyclist and thereby cause personal injury to the pedestrian or cyclist.

- 2. Such person who operates a motor vehicle and intentionally, recklessly, or negligently collides with a pedestrian, cyclist, or motorcyclist and thereby causes personal injury to the pedestrian or cyclist shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall be liable for liquidated compensatory damages of five hundred dollars or actual damages, whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, unless the court or jury determines that the motorist was not at fault.
 - 568.055. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- 2 (1) "Motor vehicle", any automobile, truck, truck-tractor, or any motor 3 bus or motor-propelled vehicle not exclusively operated or driven on fixed 4 rails or tracks;
- 5 (2) "Unattended child" means a child who is not accompanied by 6 another person who is at least fourteen years of age.
- 2. A person responsible for a child who is eight years of age or younger 8 shall not leave that child in a motor vehicle without being supervised in the 9 motor vehicle by a person who is
- 10 at least fourteen years of age if:
- 11 (1) The conditions present a risk to the child's health or safety; or
- 12 (2) The engine of the motor vehicle is running or the keys to the motor 13 vehicle are anywhere in the passenger compartment of the vehicle.
- 3. Any person who violates any provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty as follows:
- 16 (1) A person who violates any provision of this section shall be subject 17 to an infraction with a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offense;
- 18 (2) A person who violates any provision of this section shall be subject 19 to an infraction with a fine of two hundred dollars for a second or subsequent 20 violation.
- 577.023. 1. For purposes of this section, unless the context clearly indicates 2 otherwise:
- (1) An "intoxication-related traffic offense" is driving while intoxicated, driving with excessive blood alcohol content, involuntary manslaughter pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.024, RSMo, assault in the second degree pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.060, RSMo, assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 565.082, RSMo, or driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of state law or a county or municipal ordinance, where the judge in such case was an attorney and the

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10 defendant was represented by or waived the right to an attorney in writing;

- (2) A "persistent offender" is one of the following:
- 12 (a) A person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of two or more 13 intoxication-related traffic offenses, where such two or more offenses occurred within ten 14 years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related traffic offense for which the person is 15 charged;
- 16 (b) A person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of involuntary
 17 manslaughter pursuant to subsection 1 of section 565.024, RSMo, assault in the second
 18 degree pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.060, RSMo, assault of
 19 a law enforcement officer in the second degree pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection
 20 1 of section 565.082, RSMo; and
 - (3) A "prior offender" is a person who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one intoxication-related traffic offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related traffic offense for which the person is charged.
- 2. Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of section 577.010 or 577.012 who is alleged and proved to be a prior offender shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
 - 3. Any person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a violation of section 577.010 or 577.012 who is alleged and proved to be a persistent offender shall be guilty of a class D felony.
- 31 4. No state, county, or municipal court shall suspend the imposition of 32 sentence as to a prior or persistent offender under this section nor sentence such person 33 to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011, RSMo, to the contrary 34 notwithstanding. No prior offender shall be eligible for parole or probation until he has served a minimum of five days imprisonment, unless as a condition of such parole or 35 probation such person performs at least thirty days of community service under the 36 37 supervision of the court in those jurisdictions which have a recognized program for community service. No persistent offender shall be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten days imprisonment, unless as a condition of such 39 40 parole or probation such person performs at least sixty days of community service under 41 the supervision of the court.
 - 5. The **state**, **county**, **or municipal** court shall find the defendant to be a prior offender or persistent offender, if:
 - (1) The indictment or information, original or amended, or the information in lieu of an indictment pleads all essential facts warranting a finding that the defendant is a

- 46 prior offender or persistent offender; and
- 47 (2) Evidence is introduced that establishes sufficient facts pleaded to warrant a
- 48 finding beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant is a prior offender or persistent
- 49 offender; and
- 50 (3) The court makes findings of fact that warrant a finding beyond a reasonable doubt by the court that the defendant is a prior offender or persistent offender.
- 6. In a jury trial, the facts shall be pleaded, established and found prior to submission to the jury outside of its hearing.
- 7. In a trial without a jury or upon a plea of guilty, the court may defer the proof in findings of such facts to a later time, but prior to sentencing.
- 8. The defendant shall be accorded full rights of confrontation and cross-examination, with the opportunity to present evidence, at such hearings.
- 58 9. The defendant may waive proof of the facts alleged.
- 59 10. Nothing in this section shall prevent the use of presentence investigations 60 or commitments.
- 11. At the sentencing hearing both the state, **county**, **or municipality** and the defendant shall be permitted to present additional information bearing on the issue of sentence.
- 12. The pleas or findings of guilty shall be prior to the date of commission of the present offense.
- 13. The court shall not instruct the jury as to the range of punishment or allow the jury, upon a finding of guilty, to assess and declare the punishment as part of its verdict in cases of prior offenders or persistent offenders.
- 69 14. Evidence of prior convictions shall be heard and determined by the trial court 70 out of the hearing of the jury prior to the submission of the case to the jury, and shall include but not be limited to evidence of convictions received by a search of the records 71 of the Missouri uniform law enforcement system maintained by the Missouri state 72 highway patrol. After hearing the evidence, the court shall enter its findings thereon.A 73 conviction of a violation of a municipal or county ordinance in a county or municipal court for driving while intoxicated or a conviction or a plea of guilty or a finding of guilty 75 76 followed by a suspended imposition of sentence, suspended execution of sentence, 77 probation or parole or any combination thereof in a state court shall be treated as a prior 78 conviction.
- [304.157. 1. If a person abandons property, as defined in section 304.001, on any real property owned by another without the consent of the owner or person in possession of the property, at the request of the person

in possession of the real property, any member of the state highway patrol, state water patrol, sheriff, or other law enforcement officer within his jurisdiction may authorize a towing company to remove such abandoned property from the property in the following circumstances:

- (1) The abandoned property is left unattended for more than forty-eight hours; or
- (2) In the judgment of a law enforcement officer, the abandoned property constitutes a safety hazard or unreasonably interferes with the use of the real property by the person in possession.
- 2. The owner of real property or lessee or property or security manager in lawful possession of the real property may authorize a towing company to remove abandoned property or property parked in a restricted or assigned area without authorization by a law enforcement officer only when the owner, lessee or property or security manager of the real property is present. A property or security manager must be a full-time employee of a business entity. An authorization to tow under this subsection may be made only under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) There is displayed, in plain view at all entrances to the property, a sign not less than seventeen by twenty-two inches in size, with lettering not less than one inch in height, prohibiting public parking and indicating that unauthorized abandoned property or property improperly parked in a restricted or assigned area will be removed at the owner's expense, disclosing the maximum fee for all charges related to towing and storage, and containing the telephone number of the local traffic law enforcement agency where information can be obtained; or a twenty-four-hour staffed emergency information telephone number, other than the number of a towing company, by which the owner of the abandoned property or improperly parked property may call to receive information regarding the location of such owner's property; or
- (2) The abandoned property is on private property and lacks an engine, transmission, wheels, tires, doors, windshield or any other major part or equipment necessary to operate safely on the highways, the owner or lessee of the private property has notified the city police or county sheriff, as appropriate, and ninety-six hours have elapsed since that notification; or
 - (3) The abandoned property is left unattended on private property,

and the owner, lessee or agent of the real property in lawful possession of real property has notified the appropriate law enforcement agency, and ten days have elapsed since that notification.

- 3. Pursuant to this section, any owner or lessee in lawful possession of real property that requests a towing company to tow abandoned property without authorization from a law enforcement officer shall within one hour of the tow file an abandoned property report with the appropriate law enforcement agency where the property is located. The report shall contain the following:
- (1) The year, model, make and abandoned property identification number of the property and the owner and any lienholders, if known;
- (2) A description of any damage to the abandoned property noted by owner, lessee or property or security manager in possession of the real property;
- (3) The license plate or registration number and the state of issuance, if available:
- (4) The physical location of the property and the reason for requesting the property to be towed;
 - (5) The date the report is completed;
- (6) The signature and printed name, address and phone number of the owner, lessee or property or security manager in possession of the real property;
 - (7) The towing company's name and address;
 - (8) The signature of the towing operator;
- (9) The name of the law enforcement agency notified of the abandoned property.

The department of revenue may design and make available to police agencies throughout the state a uniform "Authorization to Tow" form. The form shall contain lines for time, date, location, descriptive information of the vehicle, reason for towing, the tow operator and company and signature of authorizing officer. The cost of the forms shall be determined by the department of revenue. The completed form shall be issued by the authorizing officer to the tow operator for that company's records as proof of authorization to tow a particular vehicle.

4. The law enforcement agency receiving such abandoned property report must record the date the abandoned property report is filed with

such agency and within five days of such filing make an inquiry into the national crime information center and any statewide Missouri law enforcement computer system to determine if the abandoned property has been reported as stolen. The law enforcement agency shall enter the information pertaining to the towed property into the statewide enforcement computer system. The department of revenue may design and sell to towing companies informational brochures outlining owner or lessee of real property obligations pursuant to this section.

- 5. Neither the law enforcement officer nor anyone having custody of abandoned property under his direction shall be liable for any damage to such abandoned property occasioned by a removal authorized by this section other than damages occasioned by negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions.
- 6. Any towing company which tows abandoned property without authorization from a law enforcement officer pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section shall within one hour of the tow report the event and the circumstances to the local law enforcement agency where the abandoned property report was filed.
- 7. The law enforcement agency receiving notification that abandoned property has been towed by a towing company shall record the date the property was towed and shall forward a copy of the abandoned property report to the director of revenue.
- 8. If any owner or lessee of real property authorizes the removal of abandoned property pursuant to subsection 2 of this section and such property is so removed and no sign is displayed prior to such removal as required pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, then the owner or lessee shall be deemed guilty of a class C misdemeanor.]

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to ensure just compensation 2 for the restriction or loss of property rights for owners of real estate, the repeal and 3 reenactment of section 227.120 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate 4 preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and is hereby declared to 5 be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and 6 reenactment of section 227.120 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.